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Smith's
Smith's . . .

EIGHTEENTH

Annual Catalogue

AND

Price List of Plants.



B. F. SMITH,

P. O. Drawer 6.

Lawrence, Kan.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

IN THE FRUIT TRADE.

HARGREAVES

BROS.,

Lincoln, Neb.

Solicits your consignments, single cases to car load lots.

References: First National Bank, Lincoln.
American National Bank, Chicago. Dunn or Brad street.

B. F. BOWEN & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

1517-19 Market St.,

- DENVER, COL.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Capital and Surplus, fully paid, \$100,000.00

The Liebhardt Commission Co.,

Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers,

DENVER, COLORADO.

Branches at Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

The handling of early Fruits, Vegetables and Berries a *specialty*.

Correspondence solicited.

CHAS. E. ROSE, ✻ ✻ Successor to

BERT JOHNSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE FRUITS and EARLY VEGETABLES.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Telephone 1706.

Reference, American National Bank.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



TO OUR PATRONS.

Our Location is in the most fertile fruit growing region in Kansas. No nursery in the State has better means for transportation.

Our Stock is of our own raising. Plants will be dug from last spring's planted beds; all well rooted.

Terms of Sale.—Cash with order, unless parties are known to us.

Remittance may be made in cash by express, registered letter, P. O. order, or draft, on Kansas City banks.

Former List of Prices.—This is our latest price list. 50 at 100 rates, or 500 at 1000 rates. See prices on pages 2 and 3.

Packing House—1900 Massachusetts street, on the Indian School electric car line. Telephone No. 110.

Your Orders.—We want your orders, and if we have not made ourselves plain on every point, we invite your further inquiry, which will receive prompt attention.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

As all my old customers and friends have received my illustrated descriptive catalogue for several years past, the descriptive features of well known old varieties of berries, as well as cultural directions, have been set aside in this issue. Should any new patron desire some instructions along the line of berry culture, they will be furnished on the receipt of a 2-cent stamp, for which we will send a copy of our 1899 catalogue, which is a really practical manual on small fruit culture.

Very thankful are we for the hundreds of testimonials received in past years about our plants—their generally good condition, variety and vitality. It is our earnest desire to be of use to our patrons in supplying their wants along this line.

Notwithstanding the very dry weather of August and September, in many localities where berries are grown, we had timely showers, sufficient to make well rooted plants of both strawberries and raspberries.

B. F. SMITH.

THE YEAR 1899.

THE past season was not a favorable one for strawberries or raspberries in east Kansas or mid-west Missouri. Some of the old varieties and some of the new sorts, failed to meet the desires of commercial berry growers. Our most prolific sorts the past season were Splendid, Bisel, Warfield,

Price List of Plants.

Five hundred of one kind will be furnished at one thousand rates, and fifty at one hundred rates. If to be sent by mail, send 20c for fifty or 35c for one hundred.

STRAWBERRIES.

Name.	Flower.	Doz. Free by Mail.	100 Express not paid.	1000 Express not paid.
Aroma,	perfect.	\$ 50	\$2 00	\$.....
Barton,	imperfect.	50	75	4 00
Bederwood,	perfect.	50	50	3 50
Brunett,	perfect.	1 00	1 50	.....
Bisel,	imperfect.	50	75	3 50
Burbach,	imperfect.	50	50	4 00
Brandywine,	perfect.	50	75	....
Bismarck,	perfect.	50	1 00	.....
Capt. Jack,	perfect.	50	50	3 00
Chas. Downing,	perfect.	50	50	3 00
Crescent,	imperfect.	50	50	3 00
Clyde,	perfect.	50	1 00	.....
Edgar Queen,	imp't.	50	75	.....
Excelsior,	perfect.	75	2 00	.....
Gandy,	perfect.	50	50	4 00
Glendale,	perfect.	50	50	4 00
Glen Mary,	perfect.	50	2 00	.....
Giant,	perfect.	50	1 00	.....
Gertrude,	perfect.	1 00	.....	.....
Haverland,	imperfect.	50	75	5 00
Jessie,	perfect.	50	75	5 00
Thompson,	perfect.	75	1 25	....
Lovett,	perfect.	50	1 00	.....
Miner,	perfect.	50	50	5 00
Muskingum,	perfect.	50	75	.....
Michel	perfect.	50	75	3 50
Mary,	perfect.	75	.....	.....
Marshall,	perfect.	50	1 00	.....
New York,	perfect.	1 50	.....	.....

Paris, King, and Windsor Chief. Those failing were Parker, Earl, Wm. Belt, Glen Mary, Giant, Cyclone and Clyde. We expected better, especially of the Clyde, from which we had so many flattering reports; but as remarked above, this was not a strawberry year; hence we expect better crops of all varieties in 1900. Twenty-eight degrees temperature below zero is a fearful ordeal for any kind of fruit to pass through successfully.

Splendid, Bisel and Warfield have never failed on our grounds on account of cold or hot weather. The old Capt. Jack failed the past season. It is the first time this old standard ever went back on me; but I have not lost faith in it, for it will pay to carry it on account of its drouth-standing qualities, and for its being the best polenizer.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

On the strength of the many good reports from those who have tested and fruited Sample, Excelsior, New York, Lady Thompson, Vories, Brunett, and some others, we planted

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

Parker Earl, perfect.	50	75	5 00
Paris King, perfect.	50	75	5 00
Rough Rider, perfect.	2 00	....	....
Ridgeway, perfect.	50	1 00	....
Robinson, perfect.	50	50	4 00
Ruby, perfect.	1 00	3 00	....
Sample, imperfect.	1 00	2 00	....
Splendid, perfect.	50	75	3 50
Saunders, perfect.	50	1 00	....
Tennessee, perfect.	50	1 00	....
Vories, perfect.	75	1 00	....
Warfield, imperfect.	50	50	3 00
Wm. Belt, perfect.	75	1 00	....
Windsor Chief, imp't.	50	50	4 00
Wolverton, perfect.	50	1 00	....

RASPBERRIES.

✓ Gregg, - - -	\$ 40	\$1 50	\$9 00
✓ Kansas, black, - -	40	1 50	8 00
✓ Miller, red, - -	1 00	1 00	....
✓ Munger, black, new,	1 00	2 00	....
✓ Thwack, red, - -	40	1 50	8 00
✓ Turner, red, - -	40	1 25	8 00
✓ Progress, black, - -	40	1 00	6 00
✓ Queen, black, - -	40	1 00	8 00
✓ Egyptian, new, balck,	50	1 00	7 00

BLACKBERRIES.

✓ Early Harvest, - - -	\$ 40	1 00	8 00
✓ Snyder, - - -	40	1 00	8 00
✓ Taylor, - - -	40	1 00	10 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

✓ Houghton, - - -	\$ 75	\$3 50	....
✓ Smith's Imp. - - -	1 00	5 00	....
✓ Downing, - - -	1 00	5 00	....

CURRANTS.

✓ Fay, - - -	\$ 75	\$3 50	....
✓ Cherry, - - -	75	3 00	....
✓ Red Dutch, - - -	75	3 00	....

GRAPES.

✓ Concord, each 5c	\$ 50	3 50	....
✓ Niagara, " 10c	75	4 00	....
✓ Wyoming, red, " 10c	1 00	....	....
✓ Moore's Early, " 10c	75	....	....

the above sorts last spring. These will fruit on our soil this year.

Sample, imp.—This sort was originated in the Old Bay State, where its record for productiveness was never beaten. Mr. Crawford of Ohio, and W. F. Allen of Maryland, speak very highly of Sample. Crawford says the Sample is all that is claimed for it. Allen says it proved to be a valuable late variety. We set 400 plants of this sort last spring, from which we have about 4000 plants. It is the most vigorous grower of any new sort we set last year. Late in June we had a few dozen large, handsome berries on spring set plants.

Excelsior, per.—Mr. Allen says: "This is, without exception, the most valuable early berry on the market." On our soil the plants are large and well set over the ground. It is a cross between Hoffman and Wilson, but a stronger grower than either.

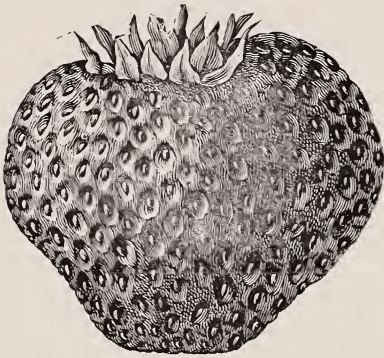
New York, per.—This is the monster for which \$100 was paid in 1898 for twelve plants. We paid 50 cents each for a dozen plants of this sort last spring. The plants of the New York do not spread over much ground, but they are inclined to grow in hills or clusters. We do not expect great prolificness in this sort, but we do expect large size berries.

Brunett, per.—While this sort is not one of the newest introductions, it has many reliable witnesses in Ohio and Indiana testifying to its superb quality. Its good and well set plants on our grounds is a good indication of good fruitage.

Lady Thompson, per.—Berries beautiful in appearance, uniform size, fairly productive. One of the best shippers.

Bismarck, per.—Plenty of growth, very much like Bubach; fruit not quite so large. Its only advantage over the Bubach is in its perfect blossom.

Vories, per.—Berries dark crimson; larger than Crescent, firm, good shipper. Plant growth as strong as Capt. Jack.



Splendid, per.—We fruited this strawberry first in 1894. It has never failed to satisfy me in product. Berry pickers sing its praises from morning till night. We planted more of it in the spring of '99 than any variety, on account of its certainty of a good crop of berries. My stock of plants of this sort came direct from the originator. In all the many reports about prolificness of the various sorts, we have never seen an adverse report about Splendid. G. J. Kellog of Wisconsin, says: "In yield, firmness, flavor, size, color and vigor, the Splendid stands second to no staminate variety."

Saunders, per.—This is a large, late strawberry, dark crimson. This sort is at its best when the Crescent is going out. The plant is a vigorous grower.



Rough Rider.—This new strawberry is being introduced this year by a well known New York berry grower. The originator, Chas. Learned, of Oswego county, speaks of the Rough Rider as follows: "In 1893 I sowed seed of Eureka, Gandy, Lady Rusk and Bubach. Several seedlings came up, but I destroyed all but two plants, No. 22 and No. 6. No. 6, which has since shown such wonderful qualities, was so late when the bed of plants came into fruiting, that I did not notice it during the picking season. But after nearly all the picking of other varieties was done I discovered the real worth of my No. 6 seed-

ing. So in the fruiting season of 1897 I found it to be still more desirable, owing to its extreme lateness."

The color of the berry is dark red, but not as dark as Marshall. It is the firmest berry I ever raised. These berries after a six miles haul to the station, were shipped to Boston this year and sold for from 12 to 20 cents a quart. Mr. Learned is satisfied that he has a prize in this late strawberry, and he is very anxious that the berry growers of Oswego county take hold of it at once, believing that when enough are grown to ship in carloads that they will sell for better prices. While its extreme lateness and large size will always attract attention when all other sorts are out of the way, when grown in the same latitude.

Mr. Learned has called his berry Learned's Late or No. 6. But owing to its superior riding qualities, a friend persuaded him to call it "Rough Rider." Now we have faith in this plain story of the origin of the Rough Rider, and having known the introducer of this sort several years by correspondence, we will test it on our soil this and next year. If any patrons desire to begin with us this year to test the Rough Rider on Kansas soil, we can supply the plants direct from the introducer for \$2 per dozen. What we need in our locality is a late strawberry for our own market and for shipping when all older sorts are out of the way.

Bisel, imp.—We have fruited this sort three seasons. It seems to grow better as it grows older. Notwithstanding the ordeal of last winter, it returned nearly as large a product as the Splendid. Berries are dark crimson, large as Splendid, of uniform size. Its fruit, like Splendid, continues large to the end of the season.

Paris King, per.—Berries firmer than Crescent; larger and better flavored; bright scarlet; good market variety.

RASPBERRIES.

We continue to grow some of the well known old sorts of raspberries, as well as some of the newer kinds. The Kansas stands at the head of the black sorts in size and productiveness, while the Progress and Egyptian are the earliest blacks. Though not so large as Kansas, they are very hardy, prolific, and carry well to distant markets. We have shipped them to Albuquerque, New Mexico, eight hundred miles from Lawrence. Our red varieties are Miller, Brandywine, Thwack, Turner and Loudon. Loudon, Miller and Turner are now considered the best for general market purposes. Thwack is the firmest and best long distance shipper.

PEARS.

Prices of all kinds of orchard trees have advanced in price the past year, hence our prices for pears are not so low as we sold them last year.

Bartlett, one of the best sorts, well known, - - - price each. 30c

Duchess, Seckel, Anjou, Kiefer, Howell, Wilder, and others,
30c each; \$3 per doz



Pollenizing.

There is no longer any question about the busy bee being a great helper in the berry patch; in fact, bees are a necessity on every berry farm where perfect berries are desired. One bee will visit ten thousand berry blossoms in a day.

In former catalogues I have used the terms staminate and pistillate to designate the difference between those that carry their own pollen in the flower and those that contain no pollen.

But in this catalogue the word **PERFECT** follow the names of all the staminate strawberries and the word **IMPERFECT** after all the pistillate varieties. It is thought that the imperfect varieties are the most productive but not so firm, but less liable to be killed by the frost. In



my planting for market I use an equal number of perfect and imperfect varieties; that is, four rows of perfect and four rows of imperfect sorts.

WINTER PROTECTION.

The cultivated strawberry field that has been kept clean all the season, needs a light covering of old hay or wheat straw, scattered thinly over and between the rows. Old berry patches that have not been kept very clean will not need so much covering as a new field. Forest leaves make a good covering were it not for the high winds which frequently blow them away. Even straw and hay are badly scattered about the field when not held down by snow. Whenever the straw is blown off it should be replaced as soon as possible. For small patches, a few loads of straw manure makes a good mulch when thrown between the rows.

NEW FRUITS.

I believe in testing new fruits, for it is by experimental work with new varieties that we approach nearer the ideal sought for. The older fruits that are now our standard commercial varieties were novelties a few years ago. Six or seven years ago the Parker Earl was an untried novelty. Now in some localities it stands at the top of the commercial trade. Twenty-two years ago the old Crescent was an untried novelty; likewise the Buebach, Splendid, and many other sorts that are now our leaders. The Kansas raspberry which cost us one dollar for the first plant, is now the leading black raspberry for market all over the land. The wealth that all our fruit culture adds to this great country came through long years of patient trial and experimentation. At the beginning of this century there was scarcely anything except the native seedling fruits of the forest. It is these original seedlings with a few importations, and the skillful management of patient propagators, that we are indebted to for the abundance and variety of all kinds of fruits.

We delight in the trial tests of new fruits; in fact ours is an experimental berry farm in connection with our commercial berry growing. While our tests may not be in accordance with scientific methods as practiced at the Government appointed stations, still our trials with new plant life is a work that we enjoy.

HANDLING FRUIT.

This is part of a report that we read at a winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society:

All berry fruits should be tenderly picked and carefully placed in the boxes and crates. Then every movement of the crates, between the berry patch and markets to which they are shipped, should be made as carefully as you would handle crates of eggs. In the matter of careful handling we may except gooseberries, as the thorny bushes compel pickers to pick them carefully. If our strawberries were partially protected by thorns they would be more tenderly handled.

We would only add in closing our report, that much of the complaint about low prices of fruit in the markets of the country, often has its origin in the carelessness of fruit pickers and packers, and transportation agents.

SUMMER AND FALL PLANTING.

Planting at this season may be a success in a small way, when there is a certainty of moisture by irrigation, or in a climate where rains are frequent and long dry seasons are unknown. By planting in August, or early in September, a growth of plants may be had sufficient for family use, or to determine the value of a new variety for commerce. But when it is the intention of the planter to grow for market purposes, we invariably recommend spring planting.

DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS.

The older berry growers of twenty-five or thirty years ago marked off the rows from two to two and a half feet apart, and they set the plants from ten to twelve inches apart in rows. By this method of planting their berry patches, at the close of the summer season the plants had covered the entire surface. Then the cultivation was, of necessity, done by hoeing and hand weeding. But there were no very large patches of strawberries in those days, and no glut or oversupply in the market. But now with the largely increased acreage of the berry business, it becomes necessary to use cultivators and horse power. When this change was made we began to widen the rows, first to three and a half feet and then to four feet, the same distance that corn is planted. But in our Kansas climate, if one knew we were going to have a dry season, three feet apart would be ample room for all varieties except the Crescent.

In my own planting, and for the purpose of keeping all varieties entirely separate, the rows are marked four feet apart. I can therefore assure my patrons of the certainty and purity of my plants. When the planter desires to cultivate in hills, the plants should be set three feet apart each way.

MATTED ROWS VS. HILLS.

Latterly much has been written about the hill culture of strawberries, and many tests have been made by the experiment stations and large commercial growers of the country; but it is now the sense of a majority of berry growers of the country, that the wide continued matted row is the best method of berry culture, with possibly one single exception. The Parker Earl may be the exception, as its natural tendency is to grow in hills. In the hill culture system there is more danger of plants being heaved out of the ground by continued freezing at night and thawing out during sunshiny days of the winter and spring seasons. But in the matted row system of culture roots become interlocked, crossed and so compactly set, that there is scarcely any liability of their being seriously injured by alternate freezing and thawing. In every instance I have always had the best success with matted rows, and I unhesitatingly recommend the wide matted row to all my patrons.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,

DEPARTMENT OF ENOTOMOLOGY,

LAWRENCE, KAN., 1899.

This is to certify that I have this day examined the premises and nursery stock of the Highland Fruit Farm and Nursery, B. F. Smith proprietor, and have found thereon no evidence of the existence of the San Jose Scale or of its former presence, and that the said stock is apparently in a healthy and vigorous condition.

S. J. HUNTER,

Associate Professor of Entomology.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

The. J. D. Miller Mercantile Co.

WHOLESALE

FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Our facilities for handling Fruits and Vegetables are first class; our acquaintance extensive, and our reputation for fair dealing second to none. If 25 years experience in business in this city is of any benefit to us, it is also a benefit to our customers and all who deal with us. Our motto: "Quick sales, prompt returns."

References: First National Bank, Pueblo; R. G. Dunn & Co., Com'l Agency, Wells, Fargo & Co.

120-122-124 First Street, - Pueblo, Col.



BISEL.